aching, and in doing so is held excusable by the Commissioners and restored to duty. A system which works in this way would seem to stand in sed of amendment.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE,

From a Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1858. The following-named persons have been admitted

to the Naval School as acting Midshipmen: The following of the Naval School as setting Midshipmen:

to the Naval School as setting Midshipmen:

John K. Carrothers, Ill.

John J. Hara Robitson, Per David Moory, Ohio,

Heavy Harrison, Ga.

John J. Hara Robitson, Per David Moory, Ohio,

Harrison, Per David Moory, Ohio,

Heart Moore, Ill.

John Morea Fortest, Md.

William S. Moon, Ohio,

Henry Clay Holt, Teum.

John Joseph Read, N. J.;

William S. Moon, Ohio,

Henry Clay Holt, Teum.

John Bradley, N. Y.

Chas. Wm. Zimmerman, M.

Gew W. Samner, R. Y.

Chas. W. Samner, R. Y.

Henry H. Mannaduke, Mo.

John Bradley, N. Y.

Henry H. Mannaduke, Mo.

And N. Mittenett, Ill.

Henry H. Mannaduke, Mo.

And M. Mittenett, Ill.

William Henry Winslew, Me.

Rowell H. Jameson, Oregon

Well Liter, Telfalt, N. C.

Geo. A. Howard, Teum.

Eug. B. Storgeon, Peun.; Archd. N. Mittenett, Ill.; Henry H. Mannaduke, Mo. William Henry Winslow, Me.; Roswill H. Lamson, Oregon perd Alext. Telfalt, N. C.; Geo. A. Howard, Tenn.; William E. Piackovy, La.; William E. Piackovy, La.; William E. Piackovy, La.; William G. Mewilliams, Ala.; Robt. Chester Foote, Tenn.; Di. Edw. I.M. Dermole, T. Cas, Benj. F. Day, Ohlio; B. Edw. I.M. Dermole, T. Cas, Benj. F. Day, Ohlio; Henry T. Orden, Ark.; Geo. A. Crail, Ohno; Henry T. Orden, Ark.; Geo. A. Crail, Ohno; Caster S. Dandel, N. Y.; Gloss Frank Appleton, N. H.; Garier S. Cotton, Wis.; Harvey H. Dougherty, Ky.; Gobert Payne, Mo.

To the Ameriated Press. Washington, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858. During September, nine hundred and seventy-nine parents were issued from the Pension Office, to sstudy which one hundred and forty-eight thousand

sees of land were necessary. Mr. A. O. Dayton, fourth auditor in the Treasury Department, intelligence of whose death in Philasighis was this morning received, had been in office about twenty-five years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1858. Mr. Samuel Samuels of Brooklyn, N. Y., recently oltained a patent for "certain new and useful impresents in the laying of sabmarine telegraph cables." What he claims is passing the cable from the ship or vessel through the bottom thereof, at or serthe point by him specified. He also claims the employment, to conduct the cable to the bottom of the resel and to exclude the water from the opening in selottem where the cable leaves it, of a tube, the shole or the lower part of which has a downward incontion toward the stern of the vessel, substantially wand for the purpose specified.

Owen G. Warren of New-York has also received spatent for a similar purpose. His plan for laying the able is to wind it on a reel immersed in the water, sariy to the surface, and tow it across the Ocean. Is this end he would make the cable only so much gore than the specific gravity of the water as would be requisite to sink it with the necessary rapidity.

Non-Arrival of the Nova-Scotian.

RIVER DU LOUPE, C. E., Oct. 3, 1858. Unto 7 o'clock this evening there were no signs of the steamship Nova-Scotian, now fully due, with Liverpool dates to the 22d inst. The weather is very dark and rainy, and there is very little probability of berarrival before to-morrow morning.

Minot's Ledge Light-House.

Boston, Oct. 3, Yesterday, in response to an announcement from Lieutenant Alexander, U. S. Engineer, that the foundstion of the new Light-House on Minot's Ledge was stee of the new Light-House on Minot's Leage was resly for the corner stone, the City Government-offi-era of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons and numerous avided guests proceeded to Cohasset for the purpose of femally consecrating the event with Masonic ceremo-nies, &c. The weather was too rough to allow of a visit to the Ledge, and the exercises, which were of an interesting character, took place on shore. Lieut, Alexander received the party with a brief statement conserving the work as far as it had progressed. Ma-Alexander received the party with a brief statement concerning the work as far as it had progressed. Major Lincoln then made some remarks, which were followed by the usual Masonic ceremonies on such occasions, the Hon. John T. Heard, Grand Master, officiating. Addresses followed by the Hon. Edward Everett, Linus B. Comins and others. The party did not return until a late hour on Saturday evening.

From Utah.

St. Locis, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858.

The Salt Lake mail reached St. Joseph on the 25th th, twenty-one days out. The Mormons were quiet and orderly at the time of departure. A violent snow stem was encountered by the train, west of Laramie. The Indians on the route were quiet. The weekly Santa Fé mail left Independence on the 27th inst. H. A Sheet Receiver of Public Moneys, and Mr. Regi were among the passengers.

Congressional Nomination.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858.
The Republican Convention of the VIth District Josterday nominated John B. Alley of Linn for Congress, after six ineffectual ballotings. Mr. Alley regived 67 votes to 32 for Timothy Davis, the present Representative from that district.

The Pacific Wagon Road.

St. Louis, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858.
Letters from the Pacific Wagon Expedition, dated Bg Sandy, Oregon, Sept. 7, say that Col. Lander wiss public the work with all possible dispatch, with hopes of reaching Soda Springs before the bad weather sets in. Two hundred miles of road were finished, and an 4ditional force is now at work beyond Salt River. The expedition will Winter at Laramie. Col. Lander Satts for Washington on the 5th of October. The Indians were quiet. The health of the expedition was good.

Os good.

The Western papers contain very contradictory accounts relative to the South Platte gold diggings.
Col. Summer and Licut.-Col. Burke arrived here last

The Yellow Fever at the South.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Oct. 1, 1858.
There were twelve interments in this city to-day, of thich seven were yellow fever cases.
SAVANNAH, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858.
There were six interments to-day, of which three

The from yellow fever.

New-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday

Race between Flora Temple and Prince.

Detroit, Saturday, Oct 2, 1858.

Flora Temple and Prince trotted in harness over Pester's course to-day, mile heats, best two in three. Flora won the first two heats. Time—2:314 and 2:34.

Fire at St. John, N. B. Last night two tanneries and a coach factory in Union street were burned. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Fatal Accident.

Theodore Durkin of this city, formerly of Shelton's Band of New-York City, was accidentally killed at about 1 o'clock this morning, while riding with a friend in a wagon near Eighth street. In attempting to turn around, the horse and wagon were precipitated down a precipice fifty feet, on to the Troy and Boston Railtond track, killing the horse and ariver.

Bery of a Child Found is an Ash-Barrel.—A higheker on Satarday horning discovered the body of a faint in the ash-barrel in front of No. 9 Rector wheat, and notified the police of the fact. Catharine Whighly, who resided in the house, was arrested on aspine of having given birth to the child, and subsequently stated to Coroner Gambie that the deceased was berchild; that she had been delivered of it at one clock in the morning. She said she was married, but that the deceased was not her husband's child. It was born dend, and she did not like to have it known that she was with child, so she threw it into the ash-barrel. She stated that her miscarriage was caused by a kick which she received from a cow some two weak since, while in the country. The medical testimony went to show that the deceased was still-born, and the jury found a verdict to that effect, and that it was thrown into the ash-barrel by its mother. BODY OF A CHILD FOUND IN AN ASH-BARREL, -A

MEXICO.

From The New-Orleans Picasume, Sept. 23. By the arrival of the schooner Star. Capt. Gammon from Vera Cruz, we this morning received late correspondence from Vera Cruz, and the capital of

We are obliged also to Dr. Billings for prompt and acceptable courtesies on his arrival in this city, after a protracted and somewhat exciting, not to so perilous. trip from Mexico, Dr. Billings went from Vera Cruz to Havana, and thence to Key West, where he took passage for this port on the Calboun. This steamer, as our readers know, ran ashore near St. Marks, and Dr. Billings had to make the best of his way hither from that point, by traveling overland through Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, reaching New-Orleans this morning from Mobile. Dr. Billings held a commission as surgeon in the Liberal army in Mexico, under Gen. Comonfort. The Wakulla (Fa. Times, of the 23d, publishes the following notes of infermation obtained from him, and which he also communicated to us:

He brought dispatches from Mr. Forsyth to our Government; he had also dispatches from the leader of the Liberal party to Comonfort. He represented of the Liberal party to Comontort. He represented the Liberal cause as rapidly gaining the ascendancy, and expressed the opinion that ere this a decisive battle had taken place between the two parties. Dr. Billings's principal object in coming to this country is to purchase Minie rifles for the Liberal army, for which purpose he was well supplied with funds. The British Minister in Mexico acted in concert with Mr. Forsyth in resisting the payment by foreigners of the forced loan. The French Minister had been recalled for advising his countrymen to comply. The Doctor says that the Americans are much thought of by the Liberal party, and occupy high stations of trust. That hatera party, and occupy high stations of trust. That party generally favors an Americae protectorate, though opposed to annexation. They frequently contrast the security which they enjoyed of life and properly during the war, when Gen. Scott, with the American Army, had possession of the Government, to the robberies and murders daily committed by their own different chieftains who may happen to have the assentions.

The Doctor is of opinion that Sonora will soon be ceded to the United States for a consideration The subjoined communication is from a reliable

source:

I have also been informed, although not from an official source, that Mr. Forsyth, our Minister in Mexico, had finally closed the legation, but not actually demanded his passports. He had gone to Tucubaya, intending to remain there until the latter part of October. It is also asserted, and I believe with good foundation, that the British Minister in Mexico had orders from his Government to protest against the forced loan, to recommend his countrymen to refuse paying, and generally to act in the manner that Mr. Forsyth had acted. It is further said that Mr. De Brise, the French Minister, had been, or was to be, recalled by his Government. ecalled by his Government.

Dr. Billings informed us that the health of the

country was generally good, except that at Vera Cruz the yellow fever was prevailing. Another informant of reliability states explicitly that this fact influenced Mr. Forsyth in his determination to remain in Mexico, not wishing to expose his family to the comito, "All vessels remaining here," says the writer alluded to, even for but a few days, become very unsafe. Feve invariably attacks many before and many after sail ig." He adds the following information: I have talked with all the chiefs and many soldiers

of both parties; but one conclusion can be seen, that is, the Liberals are daily drawing tighter the already tout reins which the Juarez party hold, and soon the march of all detachments of the party, after beating

march of all detachments of the party, after beating outside troops, will concentrate upon the capital, where the Liberals are greatly in the majority.

Zuloaga, seeing his fall close, is about to attempt to get Santa Anna back, but Echeagary bates Santa Anna, and will join the Liberals if Zuloaga does not back out. This would end all.

The Liberals are delighted at Forsyth's being sustained by our Government; and particularly are they pleased that our diplomatic relations are at an end was disc.

I was among and conversed with Echeagaray's and

Zamera's troops the day of their fight on the 17th ult., near Jalapa. The soldiers told me: "We are oppose to fighting The soldiers told me, we have the arrow revolution, and would go over to any side to end it, but the Church party we cannot ever join. The fight was pretty gricus. Twenty-five on one side and 80 on the other tere killed.

The Vern Cruz Progreso, of the 9th inst., announ that Gen. Esnaurrizar died in the capital on the 1st nst.: also, that Gen. D. Eligio Ruelas had been nomnated Zulonguista Governor pro tem. of Queretaro, and Col. Mariano Reyes, Political Chief of the Terri-

tory of Iturbide.

Letters from Queretaro, of the 28th, state that the frontier forces had moved from San Luis toward that place, the main body remaining in Jaral.

Reports had been published in the Pensamiento, of Guadalajara, that, in an action at Acambaro, the Constitutionalists had had 500 men slain; but the Progress ridicules this, and affects to see in the sub-Sequent course of the Pensamiculo good reason to be-lieve that a very different result had been experienced. The Progress gives an account of the manner in which Senor Robles was treated off Vera Cruz, on his return thither, after he had vainly endeavored to land at Tampico. A boat was sent from the Spanish ship Cortes to the Spanish steamer Clyde, and took thence Cortes to the Spanish steamer Clyde, and took thence D. Manuel Robles Pezuela, D. Jose R. de Castro, a Senor Espinosa, of the Mexican Legation at Washington, and a servant. The reason of permission to land being refused them is said to be that Senor Robles is considered dangerous to the public tranquility, and that Senor de Castro is still under the ban of a decree of expulsion for the same reason. The D. that Senor de Castro is shift under the ban of a decree of expulsion for the same reason. The Progress adds that some of the fugitive chiefs from Tampico who were on board the Clyde, having endeavored to go with them to the Cortes, the officer in command of the boat refused to receive them, stating that he had in-structions to receive these named only.

structions to receive those named only.

Col. Capistran issued a very spirited address to the inhabitants of Tampico, on taking possession of the city, calling on them to go on undisturbed with their affairs, and exorting them to exert themselves for the effecting of peace, the securing of guarantees, and general conciliation.

effecting of peace, the securing of guarantees, and general conciliation.

A letter, dated the 2d inst., from the capital, is stated by the Progress to make the following announcement:

"Zuloaga is extremely disgusted with Echeagaray, and talks seriously of appointing a successor to him." In fact, he proposed to Portilla that he should go and take command of the troops; but he roundly refused, and, on being pressed, said that he really did not wish to fight against the Vera Cruzanos. Subsequently he is said to have proposed to Miguel Negrete to go and send Echeagaray to the capital, promising him for this service some thousands of dellars and the rank of full General.

Several instances of shooting by the half dozen of prisoners taken by the reactionists are recorded.

A communication, dated on the 7th instant, on

A communication, dated on the 7th instant, on board the British steamer Clyde, farnishes particulars of interest, which are subjoined. They are

through Mr. Forsyth's special bearer of dispatches A long passage in a sailing man-of-war, at this hurricane and vomito season, are the chief objections to our Minister's coming home on the Plymouth, which had not yet arrived, although due twenty days since,

cording to orders.

Zulcaga is lost, and the only hope of his party is in
e return of Sauta Anna; and this his own generals
introduced reduced. cially the chief, Echeagaray) positively ridicule, e it would be fatal to them, bles was not permitted to land at Vera Cruz from ritish steamer. Clede on the 1991, 1991

Rebies was not permitted to land at Vera Cruz from
the British steamer Clyde on the 28th ult.; was taken
to Tampieo, and just in time to be too late, for Carvajal would not listen to him there. He came back to
Vera Cruz, and on the morning of our departure managed to get aboard a Spanish vessel-of-war lying five
miles off. People of sense think he might have been
recalled by Zuloaga to take the reins on his abdication, Robles being popular.
The success of the Liberals in all parts, save the
cautal and its curious, and there they but wait op-

capital and its environs, and there they but wait op-portunity, is a subject of daily discourse in almost every city or town. Still, inactivity may mar their

The Commander of Tampico, Gen. Marin, and several officers (poor men with bandaged hear aboutd-for any port not in their own country. Great pecuniary trouble and much real distress, from deaths, hopelessness, mortification and despair of peace, are visibly apparent.

Justez is honest, Zamora enthusiastic, Echeagaray

fexy, wavering and silent: Nigrete, as drill master seems desirous to prepare troops to whip the Liberals whom he so lately most dastardly betrayed and de

serted.

The hospitals are still pretty full. Out of 800 men and a fine set of fellows, too) who came in a short time since, only about 200 remain. The saddest effect the mind receives, after all, comes from dreadful voncito's silent but fearful strength, marked in every vessel at all the hospitals, and through the streets, and the same streets at all the companions. Twenty-five days in Vera Cruz thus impressed me.

On the day of my departure, the 5th inst., a force was preparing to march on Jalapa, Echeagaray's headquarters. I think he will come over to Zamera's views.

Nine successive stages were robbed, en route u and all are, in fact, if any prespects of a few della present. But few, therefore, either go or come.

present. But lew, contragule.

Correspondence of The Picayune.

MEXICO, Sept. 1, 1858. Mexico, Sept. 1, 1858.

The last mail from this country conveyed to you sad picture of our denoralized and anarchized condition, and by this mail you will learn in addition that this anarchy and this demoralization continue, an this country must soon, very soon, become a heap this country most soon, very soon, become a neap of ruins, embellished by an overgrowth of rapacity in all its parasitical forms. So far the contest has produced monstrous disasters to the country. In brief, they may be summed up as follows: The desolation and abandonment of twenty or thirty

The banishment from their homes of at least 200 000 abandonment of hundreds of baciendas

The complete stagnation of all branches of trade and industry outraging of many females by the rabble so

The useless employment of 50,000 persons in keeping The nucless employment of 50,000 persons in keeping up civil war, and their consequent demoralization:
The sacrifice of \$100,000,000 in money, animals, food, clothing, grain, &c., taken by force for the maintenance of the civil war, and in the property actually destroyed in consequence of these fends.

These are already the proceeds of seven months strife, and still the fires of civil discord burn, and

strife, and still the fires of civil discord burn, and the indications are that the flames are but in a state of infancy. The struggle that has so long beer sustained on nominal political principles is now rapidly changing into a demoniac war of castes to carry with it the enactment of those atrocito carry with it the enactment of those atroci-ties which characterize the savage, and set aside all the rules of civilized or half civilized peoples. There can be no mistake in saying that all the worst passions of the native Indians are now being worked upon to incite them to make a relentless war upon those who have become their meters, and converted into fruitful fields their old hu ng grounds. I have seen lately several most inflam matory proclamations circulated among their puchia, urging the natives, "the rightful owners of the soil, as they are pleased to call themselves, to rise came and extirpate from their lands their unprincipled plunderers and heartless taskmasters.

POLITICAL.

IXTH DISTRICT .- The Republican Congressional Conferees of the IXth District (Westchester, Rock land and Putnam Counties) meet at the American Hotel Sing Sing, at noon this day. We trust every one will be present.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. XXVITH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.-The Republicans of this District, composed of Ontario, Seneca and Yates, have nominated Emory B. Pottle, the incumbent, for reelection.

ESSEX COUNTY .- The Republicans have put up the following Ticket: For Assembly-Monroe Hall; Sheriff-Levi D. Brown; District-Attorney-Byron Pond: Justice of Sessions-Thomas Miller: Coronerfull term, Harvey B. Grandy; to fill vacancy, Me

ONTARIO COUNTY .- The Republicans have nom inated: For Sheriff-William Hildreth: County Clerk -Elnathan W. Simmons: County Treasurer-Spencer Gooding: Superintendent of the Poor-Jonathan Pratt.

Justice of Sessions-Samuel H. Torrey. PENNSYLVANIA.-The report given in our last that the Republicans of the XXVth (Eric and Crawford) Congress District had agreed on JOHN H. WALKER as their candidate for Congress, appears to have been unfounded. They are still at loggerheads, and likely to throw away the Member by their insane factious ness. We should indeed rejoice to learn that Mr. Walker had been nominated, for he is one of the ablest and noblest Republicans in the State; but we fear no such result is to be expected.

MICHIGAN NOMINATIONS HIGAN NOMINATIONS.

Republicans.
Moses Winner.
Edmund B. Fairfield.
Nelson G. Isbel.
John McKinney.
Daniel L. Case.
Jas W. Sanborn.
Jucob M. Howard.
John M. Gregory.
Witter J. Baxter.
When A. Howard.
Henry Waldron.
Consider A. Stary. Edmund B. Fairfield
Nelson G. Isbel.
Daniel L. Case.
Daniel L. Case.
Jas. W. Sanborn.
Jacob M. Howard.
John M. Gregory.
Witter J. Baxter.
Wm. A. Howard.
Heary Waldron.
Francis W. Kellogz.
De Witt C. Leach.
Robert W. Davis. Com. Land Office

Members of the present House. ILLINOIS NOMINATIONS,
Buchanan Republican. Douglas. Bucharan.
STATE TREASCREE.

James Miller. Wm. B. Fondy. John Dougherty.
SUPRESSIENDENT OF FUELIC INSTRUCTION.
Newton Bateman. Aug. C. French.
John Reynolds. F. B. Washburne.
J. F. Farnsworth.
Thomas Dyet.
G. W. Armstrong. David Leroy. III. - J. F. Farnsworth.
III. - Owen Lovejoy.
IV. William Kellogs.
V. J. Grimslaw.
VII. Jas. Metheney.
VII. Bich'd J. Ozlesby.
VIII. Jehu Baker.
IX. D. L. Phillips.

"Members of the present House.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Woncesten, Mass., Sept. 30, 1858. This Society has been in session in this city two days. The Hon. Lawrence Brainard of Vermont is President: there are Vice-Presidents in different States, and an Executive Committee located in the City of New-York. Messrs, Whipple and Jocelyn are the Secretaries, and Lewis Tappan, Treasurer. The re-ceipts the past year were \$10,000. Toe Association has 150 Missionaries in this and in foreign countries. Mr. Fee of Kentucky, Mr. Worth of North Carolina, and many other conspicuous gentlemen from different parts of the country, were present and took part in the ussions. The Annual Report was ordered to be published for general circulation. The Annual Sermon was preached by the Rev. S. Thurston of Maine, from Luke 2:14-" Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace, good will toward men." A set of Resolutions were reported, fully discussed, and unanimously adopted. They embody the principles of the Society. and are as follows:

(We examet find room for the entire series, which is very long. The two following are the most important. Ed.) Resolved. That as American Slavery is one of the greatest obstructions to the conversions of the world, it behaves the Church of Christ to bear a unequivecal testimony against it, and that the silence of the pulpit, exclosination bodies, Missionary Boards, Bibbe and Tract Societies, and individual professors of religion, who rever it asists, with reference to this superdous wrong, is a repreach to the country, dishnotrary to Christianity, and evidence of defection in religion in those who thus cruelly ignore the right and siderings of their fellow-men in bondate.

Resolved. That we moorn over the obstacles that are thrown in the way of human salvation, not alone by the open enemies of Civist, but by many of his professor followers and would especially mention, as objects of mornitation and rise, the policy of the American Tract Society and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, immely, the released of the Tract Society to publish tracts on the similares of Slavery, and the angulescence of the Board, for so many years, while their missioners among the Chootaws and Cherokes have been avowing Pro-Slavery emilments, and prevailing a Pro-Slavery Gospel, until it is sectionally proposed to absolute mission on account of "the difficulties" that have occurred under such missions. [We cannot find room for the entire series, which is very

A LETTER FROM LADY HAVELOCK .- The Albion publishes, by permission of the St. George's Society. the following letter addressed by Lady Havelock to Mr. Archibald, the British Consul of this city. The occasion was the presentation of a bound copy of Dr. Morgan's eloquent sermon, preached on St. George Day, to the widow of the good soldier:

LADY HAVELOCK TO E. M. ARCHIBALD, ESQ. "Sig: I have lately been favored with your letter companied by a sermon preached to the St. George Society, on the anniversary of its establishment.

Society, on the anniversary of its establishment.

The sentiments therein expressed with regard to my beloved and honored husband have made a deep impression on my wounded spirit; and the great mark of attention which was paid to his dear memory by your (the American? Ed. Alb., nation, will never be forgotten by me or his children. In the depth of my sorrow it shall always revert with pride to that token of admiration, because it was called forth, not token of admiration, because it was called forth not only by the greatness of his deeds, but the beauty and holiness of his character. I thank God that I am not left desolate, but that my sons are walking in their father's steps, as far as it be possible to approach anything almost so perfect as he was.

"Permit me to offer you my near expression of crat-

Permit me to offer you my poor expression of grat-tude for the honor and kindness you have shown me, and may I beg you to convey my thanks to the So-ciety, which remembered me at so great a distance.

I beg to remain, Sir, very been stay HAVELOCK HANNAH SHEPHERD HAVELOCK

THE OPERAS.

THE ACADEMY AND BURTON'S THYATER. Saturday exhibited the speciacle of two capital andiences at a matinee in the Academy and a night performance in Burton's. The opera of William Tell should commend itself to our public through the bright and venerable name of the composer -Rossini. By the way, the illustrious maestro quitted Italy about a year his demicile in Bologna, and betook himself to Paris. There he was received with a degree of cuthusiasm which we cannot appreciate here, as our ecstacies are drawn off from art through the myriad electricities of trade, commerce and national politics. Art, indeed, has never been sufficiently domesticated in New-York to produce a public standard gallery of paintings, create general interest in the original production of high musical works. We are content to export raw material, the product of labor one remove above that of the horse and the ox, or including both, and import works of art, leaving our own to pine and And as art is so interfased and with manufactures that the line between labor and taste is invisible, our fabrics and artisans are subject with the artist to the same barbarous estimate of what constitutes national wealth, grandeur and independence. National feeling, which is the motor of the artistic heart and hand, is positively on the decline. A vulgar feeling, vaunting the mere carrying of so much cotton, pork or grain, is the uppermost idea with the American people so far as their combined representation goes and their political expression is as-serted. Any opposition to this is but personal and local. Nationally, it is inoperative. But to revert to Rossini: Arrived at Paris, the change of air and scene mended his infirmities, and he has determined to remain there during the remainder of his career on earth. The beauty of the lately improved woods beyond the Arch of Triumph-the Bois de Boulogne-struck his fancy, and he applied to the Parisian City Fathers to sell him a strip there to build himself a house upon. The fathers wished not to sell, but to present it to him as a mark of reverence for his genius, but he declined the gift, saying that he was not rich enough to accept of such a favor-so he bought the land.

Whose would understand the fertility and fecundity Rossini's muse, should listen quietly and decently to the music of William Tell. Let us look a moment at the overture. First, we have a plaintive movement the burden of which is borne by six violoncellos. Here is an idea. The violoncello has ordinarily one part in the orchestra-Rossini gives it six. The song of the oppressed, rising like that of the children of Israel omes out of this sestetto, is the wail of trodden down Switzerland. This over, a storm is painted. It is very badly limned, being merely hurly-burly, and suggesting merely a row. In that, however, it is on the same plane with the longer and more elaborate storm in Beethoven's Pastorale, which, as tempest painting, is also bad. The storm of Rossini's overture is followed by a delicious pastoral movement, when the Corno Inglese-English Horn as it is called-though it is but a larger hautboy of wood, with a curve. This is Swiss all over, and is as beautiful as Virgil's Bucolics, or Goldsmith's Vicar. It is succeeded by a trumpet blast and a military pas, crowned by a dashing finale, which electrifies the auditory. The opening chorus too is beautiful, and may be studied for the suggestive manner in which it brings up rural simplicities, in a manner equal to Longfellow's Evangeline. The heroic duet and tries which follow-the manly martial stuff of which they are composed-the stalwart grief of the tenor-are all objects of value to the lyrical connoisseur. But it is not our intention to analize at length the opera, having already done that, when was first produced some time back at the Academy. The study of such a production-weak as the plot is-

must benefit the taste of the city. - The Opera, at Burton's, was most notable in introducing Mad. Colson to the public. Repeated hearings of this lady confirm our first impressions. Her voice is good, without being great; her method accurate; her style elegant. In the performance—the entire acting of such a part as La Figlia-she is the most satisfactory of any one who has appeared here. Greater voices do not imply so good an ability to sustain the character throughout with uniform clearness. In the Traviata, too, Mad. Colson is the best representative, as a whole, we have had, in the first and second acts. She has not the tragic depth or flashing of Mad. Gazzaniga, who now, since the leclination of Grisi, has probably no equal on the stage in that capacity. But Mad. Colson sings well, evenly, and rounds her periods with a finish worthy the school of Duprez; and she never slights any, the least detail. In this later particular she is truly French.

Makame D'Angri, the magnificent Contraito, is in the city, and why not in the opera bills is a wonder. For, if a great, sympathetic, cultivated voice entitle an artist to a hearing, she has those qualities. If such artists are overlooked, art must be on the decline. In

me characters she has not her equal in Europe. The favorites, Brignoli and Amodio go to Boston in the Strakesch Company. Brignoli never sang so well, and Amodio revealed his customary wealth of voice with improved ease and effect.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOCAL PREACHERS ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK AND EROOKLYN,

This Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Church was established in 1837 in Brooklyn, but soon included New-York, and was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1854. Heretofore its members have been mostly confined to New-York and Brooklyn; but it has been determined to extend the membership, so as to include local preachers in all portions of the Union, and invitations were sent acpertions of the Union, and invitations were sent accordingly. The exercises were commenced yesterday
moraing, in the Allen-street M. E. Church, by a love
feast, at 8j o'clock.

At 10j o clock, the annual sermon was preached by
the Rev. Mr. Harman of Battimore, from the text in
Daniel ix 24; "Seventy weeks are determined upon
thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the
transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to
make accomplishing for injunity, and to bring in

transgression, and to make an end of sits, and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision "and prophecy, and to anoint the most holy." He divided his discourse into two heads: "The installation of Christ into His sacred office, and the work He had to accomplish. He referred to the contrast between the simple installation of Corist, on the banks of the Jordan, and the pomp and show of the installation of cartily uniness, and then took of the installation of earthly princes, and then took up the works of Christ. His first work was to destroy transgression, or rebellion. The history of the world is a history of a great rebellion against God. Sin is is a history of a great rebellion against Ord. Simply a failure—a missing of the mark. The lives of all great sinters are failures. Sints also a perverse-ness, and contrary to the moral constitution of man. Another portion of Christ's work was to make an end of sin. But the most important part of his work was to make an end of sin. But the most important part of his work was of sin. But the most important part of his work was
to "make reconciliation for iniquity, and bring in
everlasting righteousness." Man needs an atonement
and cannot do without it. This is the great work of
Christ, in which the love of God is most perfectly exemplified. This atonement is the very heart and soul
of Christianity, and embraces all men who will accept
the christianity and embraces all men who will accept or Christianity, and embraces all men who are a circular to the first also implanted a new life in the heart of man. The preacher gave an interesting history of Christianity since Christ first brought everlasting righteousness into the world, and foretold the day when, it spite of all obstacles, it should cover the whole earth, and closed by a fervent appeal to the local preachers to work in unity in establishing this resistances.

decoursess. he congregation assembled again in the aftern he congregation assembled again in the aftern at 21 o clock, when the annual report was read by the Rev. Richard Horros, from which we learn that the Association was formed by a few persons in Brook-lyn in 1837; in 1848 New-York was joined to it, and it was incorporated by the Legislature in 1834. There are now some 35 members. There have been 1,500 appointments filled by its members during the past year. The Association provides for the mutual improvement, and also for mutual sid to its members. It has a fund of \$1.000 for the nutrous of procuring s a fund of \$1,000 for the purpose of procuring tags. &c., and a fund of \$300 for benevolent pur-

Mr. C. C. Larga then addressed the assembly. He said that the past history of Methodist local preachers cannot be effaced from the record of time. The names of such men as Thomas Maxwell, John Nelson, Howell Harris, Philip Emberry, Captain Webb, Robert Strawbridge and John King, are corolled in the history of the church, and engraved on the hearts of its members. When these men to amisticed they labors, the

vast continent of America was almost entirely a wilde, wess through which the wild savage rouned; and
the few inhabitants were most of them isolated
from so, ety, and placed beyond the border of civilization in a state tending to semi-barbarism. Throughout
all this country, wherever the foot of the white man
had trod, was found the local preacher instructing the
families of these bardy foresters, and leading them in families of these bardy foresters, and leading them; the paths of duty and religion. The work thus inaugurated is carried on by the 12,070 local preachers no scattered over our land. In the broad prairies of the West, among the gold sands of California; on the rock coast of Oregon, in the rice fields and pine groves of the South; and wherever self-interest has led a human being, here is the local preacher pointing that being the eavenward road. The nation is deeply indebted t these men, for while our fathers sought to establish the fact that there could be a State without a King, the lay prachers of the Methodist Church demonstrated that there could be a Church without a Bishop: they set forth the giorious truth that men in the common walks of life could preach the Gospel without the sid of Pope or Prelate. If the Republic can stand only on the sound basis of merality and virtue, then these preachers deserve special honor. Not only in the broad practice and thinly-settled territories are these lay preachers useful, but in the densely-populated cities there are thousands who can be reached be scarcely no other instrumentality. When the power of the Pope was broken in England and the rights of the the Pope was broken in England and the rights of the masses admitted, there was great joy through the land; but slowly and silently the Bishop asserted their rights, thereby dividing the people into two classes—the one tending toward Rome, and the other toward Methodism. In fact, Methodism became the safety-valve of the nation. At first, there was great opposition to lay preaching; even John Wesley was opposed to it, but yielded when he saw the work was from the Lord. Grave and reverend doctors argued against it, elerical wits laughed at it; but the lay preacher, in the spirit of true enterprise, went forward and secured the prize. Such was Methodism in the day when the English churches were closed against John Wesley, and when Asbury and bis preachers went through the land preaching the Gospel; and it is for us to hand it down to our children as we received it from our fathers, our children as we received it from our fathers, om generation to generation, till "the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and none shall burt or

"shall reign on earth as he does in heaven."

Mr. Kotlerk of Philadelphia was then introduced to the congregation. He said that about 40 years ago a few brethren in Philadelphia assembled together to take some means of carrying the Gospel into the outskirts of the city. Jas. Bering, Jos. Brindle, Samuel Snead and Andrew McCaskin were the first, and they went for twenty miles around Philadelphia, preaching the Gospel. In 1818 they formed an Association, which has grown and increased till the present time. There were then but four churches; now there are from twenty-five to thirty stations. In 1835 they erected a small building in the outskirts of the city, where they worked for years, till in 1842, one of the where they worked for years, till in 1842, one of the where they worked toy years, in in 1842, one of the bandsomest churches in the city was placed on the spot. The local brethren in Philadelphia are often called to fill the most popular pulpits; and they go to the prisons to proclaim liberty to the captive; they go to the House of Kefuge, to the Magdalen Asylum, and all around Philadelphia to the downtrodden and outcast. Every spot where there is a church in Philadelphia was first ovennish by the leaa church in Philadelphia was first occupied by the local preacher. Mr. Kolleck made a most thrilling and go on till they meet in heaven. Cook, President of the Local Preachers' Asso-

destroy in all God's holy mountain;" till "Christ shall reign on earth as he does in heaven."

ciation of Baltimere, was thankful to meet his brethren on this day, in Christian fellowship and brotherhood. The local minister was a volunteer in the work of God, and expected his reward hereafter. In the most lamentable division which has taken place in the church, the local preachers had no part or parcel. If he cannot be foremost in the fight, he did not mean to be so far behind as to be taken for one of the enemy. the closed by impressing on the body of local preachers the necessity of punctuality in their appointments and also the necessity for increased mental culture.

EVENING MEETING. The church was crowded again at 7 o'clock, to listen The church was crowded again at 7 o'clock, to listen to ten-minute addresses from the local brethren from out of the city. The speaking was commenced by Dr. Relegies of Baltimore, who related his experience from 1821, part of the time as a local and traveling preacher, and part as a doctor of medicine. He charged his hearers not to forget that happiness, holiness and usefulness go hand in hand.

Mr. Lee from New-Jersey, said he supposed he was the oldest member of the body in New-Jersey. He had been preaching for 34 years. When he first joined the Methodists, the whole of New-Jersey, part of New-York and Pennsylvania, was under the charge

of New-York and Pennsylvania, was under the charge of one elder. There were but 14 stations then; now there were 150, with 300 preachers. In the Bergen it then there were 4 ministers; now there are In Newark then there was one small chapel, with 130 members; it was enlarged in 1829; in 1831 another church was built, and since that 7 have been added, and there are 4,000 or 5,000 members. At the early day of which he spoke, there were 5 churches

miles about Newark; now there were 50.

Mr. McGer, of Madison, N. J., gave his

Mr. McGre, of Madison, N. J., gave his specience as a local preacher. It was honor enough be a local preacher: Paul and Peter were local preachers. The Bible, he said, was the only book that would stand the test of the judgment.

Mr. Street, New-Brunswick, sang a verse of a hymp, and then said he was born fifty years ago, in Ohio, in sight of the Indian wigwams. He lafterward went to New-Orleans, where he was during the cholera season of 32, when the skepticism he had embraced was shaken. He gave his history as a preacher.

Mr. Moonte of Troy, thought this one of the happiest days he had ever spent, but he expected to meet his brethren in still a happier place. They had regular preaching in the Almsnouse and Jail in his city, and he thought much good had been done.

Mr. Getchelt of Rahway, said Methodism is on the increase in his place; he then made an appeal to the unconverted to come to Christ. This was a day he should recollect, and carry home with him the fire

suld recollect, and carry home with him the fire he had received here, as it was a noble calling to

he had received here, as it was a none change to preach Christ.

Mr. McCuttoes from Delaware, related the difficulties he had gone through in his village, but now they had a church and a Sabbath school, and they had another fine church in the vicinity. He had always found plenty of work to do.

The Hon, Mr. Buxov, ex-Mayor of Baltimore, said the Hon, Mr. Buxov, ex-Mayor of Baltimore, said

The Hon. Mr. Bixlov, ex-Mayor of Baltimore, said it had been hard work for him to keep silent thus far. He warned all those present that they would have to give a strict account of the actions of this life. He hailed all his brethren, whether he came from the North or South, for all would yet come from the North and South and sit down with Jesus. The local and the itinerant preacher can go hand in hand, the only rivalry being who should do the most good. It had been said that the local preacher worked without pay, but his master pead him as he went along. He had tried to be a skeptic, but his conscience reproved him, and at last a plous wife had brought him back to his dety, when peace and sunshine entered to his soul.

Mr. Birdo, of N. J., in relating his experience, spoke of the association connected with certain periods of our lives. He referred to his first preaching in New-Jersey in 1831, he went to a school-house and found it.

our lives. He referred to his first preaching in New-Jersey in 1831, he went to a school-house and found it shut, but they searched out the Trustees, and he preached his first sermon. It was an infide neighbor-hood, and though he met with objections at first, te-day there is a church there. In this case, as well as many others, it was the effect of the labors of the local winder.

be all ministry.

Mr. Kinckin of Pittsburgh said he wanted an opportunity to speak for Methodism in the West. In Pittsburgh Methodism is on the increase, they were building new churches and enlarging the old ones. He closed by paying a tribute to the benefits of Sabbath

Mr. Reduce of Delaware said this was the first time Mr. Kiddle of Delaware shalling was the rist time he had looked on a New-York audience. But he found that the language of Canaan was the same everywhere. In Delaware, he had been trying to preach the Gospel for thirty years, and there Meth-odism was increasing. His mission had been to spin cutton and to preach Methodism. Mr. Blakely of Bordentown had been waiting to get you even he say "God is love. At Bordentown

get up, even to say, "God is love. At Bordentowa they have two local preachers. They had stated meetings in the canal boats; he had faith to believe that good had been de

Mr. Jones of Long Island, had been laboring for six cars under the Elder, and had seen evidences of God's years under the Elder, and had seen evidences of God's spirit everywhere. He should never forget the testimeny offered here to-day. After singing a hymn, the meeting adjourned to meet to-day it 9 o'clock. The benediction was pronounced by Mr. Tiemann, the father of the Mayor.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

The military encampment was visited on Sunday by not less than three thousand persons, by far the largest number that have assembled to see a parade on any one day since the troops first encamped on Staten I-land. The parade was truly fine, not a discrepancy being

beerved in the movements of the military, and every man, excepting those on guard, being in line. The 6th Regiment is receiving great praise from all who have seen them, for the unexceptionable manner in which they conduct themselves. Capt. Mc Mahon of the Artillery (4th Regiment) was the officer of the day yesterday, and had an immense quantity of work to do, but he did it all admirably. His cotapany of artillery is a fine body of men, and the manner in which he has drilled them is worthy of the highest praise. Ive as they might be without any increase of expense.

Col. Pinckney, also, is worthy of great credit for the fine appearance of the regiment fitly intrusted to his harge. By special invitation of Col. Pinckney, the Rev. Mr. Bishop of the Methodist Church held re-

igious services in the camp yesterday. Early yesterday morning, a man was arrested for firing a musket at a sent nel-with what object is not known. It appears that the sentinel, who is stationed on the long wall, observed the man approaching him, and, of course, gave the challen, c. At this the man began blackguarding the soldier who threatened to arrest him, when he went into a couse near by and procured a gun, from which he fired two shots in the irrection of the sentry. He was immed, stely arrested and locked up in the guard-house. In the morning he was summarily tried, and sentenced, on the . "aggestion of Capt. McMalion, to have a log of wood to ed to his leg and work during the day in clearing up the camp. The sentence was executed, and at about 3 o'clock the man was discharged.

There will be an inspection of the troops this afta."
noon, at 2 o'clock, by Inspector-General Bruce, who has attended several parades of the Sixth Regiment. The display will doubtless be good.

Within Quarantine, nothing has occurred worthy o notice, though there were several arrivals yesterday, all of which were free of sickness. The sick in the Hospitals are well cared for, and many of them are rapidly convalescing.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR PEROPE.

The steamship "Vanderbilt," Capt. P. E. Lefevre, sailed on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 121 o'clock, for South ampton, Havre and Bremen, carrying an unusually large mail; \$417,467 70 in specie; 201 first cabin, 228 second cabin-in all, 429 passengers. This is the largest number with which any steam vessel has ever sailed hence for Europe. On board are: the Hon. William Winthrop, United States Consul at Malta; the Hen. Thompson Campbell and family, of Philadelphia; Le Colonel Kiralry of Constantinople; La Countesse de Bienville of Paris, &c.

THE MISSING NICARAGEA STRAMER HEARD FROM. The steamer Cass-Yrissarri, Capt, Slocom, belonging to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, arrived at Key West, after a rough passage, on the 18th ult., all safe.

The Cass-Yrissarri took in a supply of coal and sailed for San Juan del Norte on the 22d ult. to take her place on the Lake of Nicaragua as part of the line of this new transit route via Nicaragua.

THE CROMWELL STEAMERS.

We learn that the steamers Atlanta and Memphis, said to have been condemned by the Navy Department, for the Paraguay expedition, were simply taken into dock to replace two or three defective planks, when they will take their place in the Paraguay fleet.

Collision .- At 71 o'clock on Friday evening, off the Woodlands, the steamer Delaware, Copes, hence for Philadelphia, came in contact with pilot-boat Geo. Steers, carried away the pilot-boat's bowsprit, and stove in her bows for three or four feet, which caused har to leak badly. We could not learn what damage the Delaware sustained. She, however, could not have received any serious damage, as she returned to Quarantine, with the boat in tow, and proceeded on her

The N. Y. Colonization Journal for the present month, after recapitulating the history of the affair of the Regina Codi, adds the following information:

We now have the gratification of saying that by the arrival of the packet M. C. Stevens, and the British mail from the coast, a full refutation is made of the points chiefly used to criminate the Liberia authorities. mail from the coast, a full refutation is made of the points chiefly used to eriminate the Liberia authorities.

I. No passport money was ever paid.

2. No passports were ever applied for by Captain Simons, or given to him by the Government of Liberia.

3. A Grand Jury has indicted the Regina Codi as a slaver.

4. After a full trial of the ringleaders, who were accused of murder by Captain Simons, they were acquitted on the ground that being illegally held they were justified in delivering themselves.

5. President Bensen pointedly contradicts the statement that he pressed Captain Simons to procure his emigrants in Liberia, and wished it to be declared "a paipable falsehood."

The whole subject is a matter of correspondence between the Governments of France and Liberia, and therefore it is not at present proper that it should be fully published. Enough, however, is known to justify the strong resolutions of confidence passed by the Beard of Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society, as published in August.

The Courts of Liberia have done all that could be

tion Society, as published in August.

The Courts of Liberia have done all that could be done in the case, and if Capt. Simons is willing to un-dertake to establish his innocence, and the statements he has made, he of course will answer on the trial of the indictment found against him and his vessel, as stated by ex-President Roberts in the following extract from a letter of his just received in this city:

"A couple or three weeks ago the Grand Jury for Montsov rado Courty, at the instance of the Attorney-General indicted Capt. Simons of the French emigrant slap Regins Coni, for alaxestrating within the jurisdiction of the Republic. I am told there were some startling facts elicited before the Grand Jury in regard to the manner in which some of these free laborar were procured. Lam took informed as to the intention of the Government in regard to publishing the testimony given be the Grand Jury. It is not likely, I think, that Cap. Si-well be found again within the principal collection of Liberian Co. And I think it also unlikely that any further attempt with made on the Liberian coast to carry on this new system of apprenticeship. I am, Sir, yours truly, J. J. ROBERT: J. J. ROBERTS.

OPENING OF THE EVENING SCHOOLS .- The Evening Schools, managed by a Committee of the Board Education, are announced in our advertising columns to open this evening, to continue for a period of five months. No less than twenty-two schools for males and nineteen for females, with two for colored pupils, are thus announced. These schools are deed for the benefit of young persons who desire to attend school, yet are unable to do so in the daytime. Hitherto, owing to the quality of the official management, the unsuitableness of the course of study, and the large number of entirely incompetent teachers employed, but a small fraction of the benefits designed ave accrued to the pupils.

The memorizing processes and the lack of illustrative

and oral instruction which have prevailed have made

these schools more useful to book publishers, stationers and the half dozen members of the Board of Education, who, as the Executive Committee on Evening Schools, have assumed the entire control of the schools and the large expenditure of nearly \$60,000 designed for their support. These schools should under the most intelligent management, and none but the ablest and most devoted teachers should be allowed in them, such as would enter upon their work conscientionsly and with an carnest purpose to benefit their pupils to the utmost. The schools have been, and are now, in the hands of persons, to a great extent, who act almost independently of the Board of Education, and some of whom possess but a limited share of public confidence, and less intelligence. They should be among the most useful and efficient, and should be placed under the supervision of the City Superintendent and carefully looked after in all their details. Such a supervision would doubtless be the means of interfering with the comfort and political aims of some of the managers; but the schools would be benefited. The City Superintendent has made a tender of his services to personally look after the Evening Schools, and has recommended that they be placed upon the same footing as the Day Schools in all respects, with the exception of proper modifications in the course of study; and the Beard of Education should see to it, that it is not disgraced, as it has been ere now, through its neglect to exercise a proper control over its Committee on Evening Schools. The material accommodations are already supply supplied, and the average number of pupils last year was less than 7,000, and the expense run up to more than \$50,000, nearly \$10,000 of which was for books and stationery. This year the sum set apart is considerably larger, and from the manner in which the large sum of \$90,000, set apart for supplies for the Day Schools, was whittled away before the annusl vacation, during the present year, it would be well for the Board of Education to look sharply after its Evening School, Printing and Supply Committees. There are 30,000 persons who should and would attend these schools, were they made as intelligently attract.